364 the cleanliness of the households or the streets,
nor about the purity of the water flowing through
the streets. All refuse is thrown out into the
[144] street or into the aryk. As a result both the
air and the water are infected and transmit,
one must suppose, those epidemic diseases which
exist among the natives of Turkestan (leprosy,
Sart disease (a skin disease), dracontiasis,
727 goiter). In general /391/ our military admini-
stration in Turkestan has never billeted army
detachments in the native towns and villages,
first, because of the poor construction of the
[609] houses, and secondly because of the aloofness
of the population, who have not yet mixed at
all with the conquerors, and who, according to
their religious law, almost never permit stran-
gers to enter their dwellings.

727 The Russians, in cases of necessity,
712 occupy only such native dwellings as those
which are confiscated and can be made suitable
for European habitation. In most cases they
have occupied the homes of former rulers or
begs who have fled, and whose property conse-
quently has been turned over to the treasury.

712 These dwellings have been adapted either
as barracks or as military hospitals. The
adaptation has consisted of putting in large
windows, installing ventilation, and so on.
The Russians who occupied Tashkent built bar-
racks for the army in the native manner, i.e.,
with the framework type of construction. But
they soon discarded this system and began to
build both the military buildings and the
living quarters of unfired clay, laid in a
regular manner.